THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1132.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

Samuel Bailey

Offers for sale, at his Nursery in New-Kent county, near St. Peter's Church, 5,000 grafted

APPLE TREES,

OF choice fruit, at the low price of 6d. per tree. He believes they are not exceeded, if equalled, by any in the state, either in thriftiness or quality, having at a considerable expence and trouble procured the most approved kind from this and the northern states. Among which are the following, to wit.

Winesoop Apple,	*Flower Sweetings,*
Bell Flower do.	*Dumpling do.*
Priestley's do.	*Sweet Russell do.*
Pittensburg do.	*Queensborough do.*
Rhode Island Greening,	*Summer Permain do.*
Blush do.	*Harvest do.*
Morgan do.	*Sheep do.*
Pennsylvania do.	*Golding Winding do.*

Besides a great variety of other kinds too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement.

October 19. 2p.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

DIDDEP & GIBBS

IS DISSOLVED.

ALL persons having claims against the firm will make them known; and those indebted will make payment to Thomas Diddep, who alone is authorized to settle the business.

Th. Diddep.
Stafford Gibbs.

Richmond, October 1st, 1803.

The business will be in future conducted by THOMAS DIDDEP alone, whose attention and endeavors to give satisfaction, will, he hopes, merit a continuance of the encouragement he has hitherto met with in the line of his profession.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, against
Duncan Rose, executor of John Bannister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the defendant, Rose, do make up an account of his administration of the estate of John Bannister, deceased, before one of the Commissioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereof to the Court.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commissioner's Office, Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

NOTICE.

I forewarn any person from trading for papers of the following description, to wit, a BOND given by me to George Adams and Samuel French, surviving partners of George Adams & Co. for £20 17 8½ on the 24th January, 1801, with a credit thereon of £6 15 6 netered 6th June, 1801; also my Assumsit of £19 to Samuel French, dated 6th December, 1801, in favor of John Curtis. The above papers are in the hands of William French, administrator of Samuel French, dec. and I have accounts against said decedent to the amount or thereabout, and mean not to pay until a settlement takes place between the administrator of said decedent and myself. DAVID RICE.

Pittsylvania, Sept. 28th, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.

FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, October 17.

Twenty nine members appeared and took their seats.

After reading the Message of the President, a confidential communication, accompanied by the *Louisiana Treaty,* and sundry documents, was received from the President.

On this important subject the Senate are now engaged with closed doors.

House of Representatives.

Monday, October 17, 1803.

Between the hours of 11 and 12, A. M. 110 members appeared on the floor.

The House proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Speaker; and upon examining the ballots, a majority was found for *Nathaniel Macon,* of North Carolina.

Mr. Macon,	76 ballots.
Mr. Varnum,	30
Mr. Dawson,	1

Mr. Macon was thereupon, conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Varnum and Nicholson.

The Speaker made his acknowledgments to the House as follows:

Gentlemen,

Accept the unfeigned thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me. The task which you have assigned me will be undertaken with great diffidence, but my utmost endeavours shall be exerted to discharge the duties of the chair with fidelity; in executing the rules and orders of the House, I shall rely with confidence on the liberal and candid support of the House.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk, when *John Beckley* was elected by nearly an unanimous vote.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the Speaker, and by him to the respective members.

A message was sent to the Senate, informing them that the House had made a quorum, and chosen Nathaniel Macon, Speaker.

A Message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, had, in the absence of the Vice-President, elected *John Brown,* President protempore, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, resolved that a committee be appointed on the part of this House, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled, and ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

Messrs. J. Randolph, R. Griswold and Nicholson, were appointed on the part of the House.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Eustis, New, and Huger, were appointed to prepare standing rules.

The following standing committees were appointed.

Of *Elections*----Messrs. Findley, Goddard, M. Clay, Hunt, Varnum, Livingston, and Kennedy.

Of *Claims.* Messrs. John C. Smith, Gregg, Plater, Holmes, T. Moore, Chamberlin, and Bedinger.

Of *Commerce and Manufactures,* Messieurs S. L. Mitchell, Dana, M'Creery, Newton, Crowninshield, Leib, & Wynns.

Of *Revisal and Unfinished business,* Messrs. Tenney, Boyle, and Dickson.

Of *Ways and Means,* Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, Hastings, R. Griswold, J. Clay, Rodney, and Sinds.

Joseph Wheaton was elected Sergeant at Arms.

Votes for Mr. Wheaten,	33
Mr. Moore	21

Thomas Claxton was appointed doorkeeper, and Thomas Dunn, assistant.

Each member was ordered to be supplied with three newspapers.

Mr. Dawson after a few preliminary objections, offered to the House the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislature of the several States, as an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.

That in all future elections of President, and Vice-President, the persons shall be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as President, and which for Vice-President.

Which being read was taken into consideration, and on the motion of Mr. Dawson, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry papers transmitted to him from Kenhaway county in the State of Virginia, respecting the election of Thomas Lewis.

Referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee, appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had waited on the President, and that he had signified to them that he would make a communication to that House to-day in writing.

In a short time the Message was received by Mr. Harvey, his Secretary; which was read.

Ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the union.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, October 18.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union---*Mr. Varnum in the chair.*

The President's Message having been read, Resolutions were offered by Mr. J. Randolph and Mr. Dawson, on the several parts of the communication, and reported to the House, which immediately took them up, and agreed to them as follows:---

Mr. Randolph's Resolutions:

Resolved that so much of the President's Message, as relates to the regulations proper to be observed by foreign armed vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States;

To the restraining our citizens from entering into the service of any of the belligerent powers of Europe;

And to the exacting from all nations the observance, towards our vessels and citizens, of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; be referred to a select committee.

Referred to Messrs. Randolph, N. R. Moore, G. Griswold, Crowninshield, Blackledge, Rodney, and Rhea, of Tennessee.

Resolved, that so much of the President's Message as relates to the adopting of measures for preventing the flag of the U. States from being used by vessels, not really American, be referred to a Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Referred to a committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Dawson's Resolution.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committe, that so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to our finances ought to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of *Mr. Thomas,*

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post-office, and post-roads within the United States; and that the said committee have power to report by bill or otherwise.

Referred to Messrs. Thomas, Walton, Hanna, Wadsworth and Alexander.

On motion of *Mr. Nicholson,*

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire and report by bill, or otherwise, whether any further provisions are necessary for the more effectual protection of American seamen.

Referred to Messrs. Nicholson, Eustis, Sands, Hampton, Baldwin, Epper and Jos. Clay.

A memorial was received from Saml. J. Cabell, representing that he intended to contest the election of Thomas M. Randolph as a member of the House, with accompanying documents.

Referred to a Committee of Elections

PATHETIC LETTER,

FROM A DESERTED WIFE, TO A FAITHLESS HUSBAND.

"*My dear Husband,*

"I who expected your return from America with painful anxiety, who had counted the slow hours, which parted you from me---think how I was shocked at learning you would return no more, and that you had settled with a mistress in a distant state. It was for your sake that I lamented. You went against my earnest entreaties, but it was with a desire which I thought sincere to provide a genteel maintenance for our little ones, who you said you could not bare to see brought up in the evils of poverty. I might now lament the disappointment in not sharing the riches which I hear you have amassed; but I scorn it. What are riches compared to the delight of sincere affection? I deplore the loss of your love. I deplore the frailty which has involved you in error, and will, I am sure, as such mistaken conduct must, terminate in misery.

"But I mean not to remonstrate.---It is, alas! too late. I only write to acquaint you with the health, and some other circumstances of myself and those little ones, whom you once loved.

"The house you left me in, could not be supported without an expense, which the little sum you left behind could not well supply. I have relinquished it, and have retired to a neat little cottage, thirty miles from town. We make no pretensions to elegance, but we live in great neatness, and by strict economy, supply our moderate wants, with as much comfort as our desolate situation will allow. Your presence my love, would make the little cottage a Palace.

"Poor Emily, who has grown a fine girl, has been working a pair of ruffles for you: and as she sits by my side often repeats with a sigh, "when will my dear papa return?" the others are constantly asking me the same question; and little Henry, as soon as he began to talk, learned to lisp in the first syllable he uttered, "when will papa come home?" Sweet fellow! he is now sitting on his stool by my side, and, as he sees me drop a tear, asks me why I weep, for papa will come home soon. He and his two brothers are frequently riding on your walking cane, and take particular delight in it because it is papa's.

"I do assure you, I never open my lips to them on the cause of your absence. but I cannot prevail upon myself to bid them cease to ask when you will return, though the question frequently extorts a tear, (which I hide in a smile) and wrings my soul, while I suffer in silence.

"I have taught them to mention you in their morning and evening prayers with their greatest ardor of affection; and they always add of themselves, a petition for your speedy return.

"I spend my time in giving them the little instruction I am able. I cannot afford them at any eminent school, and do not choose they should acquire meaness and vulgarity at a low one. As to English---they read alternately, three hours every morning, the most celebrated poets and prose writers; and can write, though not an elegant, yet a very plain and legible hand.

"Do not, my dear, imagine that the employment is irksome. It affords me a sweet consolation in your absence. Indeed if it were not for the little ones, I am afraid

I should not support it. I think it will be a satisfaction to you to hear, that by retrenching our wants and expences, we are enabled to pay for every thing we buy, and tho' poor, we are not unhappy from the want of any necessary.

"Pardon my interrupting you. I mean to give you satisfaction. Though I am deeply injured by your error, I am not resentful. I wish you all the happiness you are capable of.

And am,

Your once loved and still

Affectionate

* * * * * * * * *"

The subsequent letter, said to be written by the Chief Consul of France to the widow of the late Monarch of Etruria, is translated from the Courier de Londres of August 2d. Ample ground is here afforded to infer the views of Bonaparte with regard to Great-Britain:

"I am made acquainted with the loss which happened to your Majesty, and most sincerely participate in your grief.—But God disposes of the lot of Empires as of the life of those who are placed at their head; and it is his will that we must conform to and adore in every misfortune.—Ah! I who am now sympathizing with you, am I not destined soon to close the course of my existence? Will tears be shed for me on that occasion? Men are so ungrateful! I have known your spouse. If he had not displayed, during his reign, the qualities of a great king, he has at least shewn those which do honour to a private individual. But you will perhaps suggest, that the timidity of his conduct whilst upon the throne, sprung from the influence I had over his decisions. The minute ceremonies of religion, frequent communications with its ministers, appertain not to the man whose daily task is to contemplate the interests of his people. It is certainly proper to protect and disseminate religion, because it is the link between the sovereign and the people; but it ought not to impose any other yoke on the former, than that of some external practices; he should think only of the immensity of the power of the Supreme Being, of which his own is but the feeble image.

"I am persuaded, Madam, that your education has given you ability to appreciate, in its whole extent, what I have observed. In general you are accustomed to revere priests, while statesmen regard them as public instruments. You blindly give your belief to a doctrine which is only a means to confirm obedience on the part of the people. I complain of you Madam, without any idea of blaming you; but those errors I point out, ought not to be permitted to creep into the mind of your son. He will one day have to succeed to the reins of government which his father has quitted. This should seriously occupy your mind; and if he cannot draw, with propriety, rules of conduct from his father's administration, it belongs to me, his protector, to supervise his education. The event of my arrival at the supreme Magistracy of a great country, ought to serve as a lesson to kings. My example ought to fix their power more firmly in their hands. I have demonstrated to them how mankind may be conducted; how its prejudices may be conquered, in order to render it submissive to the restraints which the state of society demands. Every regulation, all the systems which govern empires are destroyed by the ravages of time, and those of philanthropy. I have refixed every thing, I have regenerated every thing. I ought not to withdraw from this career of beneficence and glory. I cannot moreover, deliver the countries which are under private influence—a country of my own creation, a prince whom I ought to make accountable to me or my successors for the prosperity of his states, for the happiness of his subjects, I cannot, I say, deliver to so many superior interests into the hands of inexperience and error.

"I propose to appoint them, Madam, a tutor to your son; a regent to his dominions. But I by no means intend to deprive you of the exquisite pleasure of receiving his caresses, nor of an acquaintance with his progress; you shall possess the title of Regente, which your connection with him claims.—General Clarke, is to receive your orders for the internal affairs, which have no relation to the administration of the kingdom; but it is from me alone from whom he shall derive impulse, as it is to me that he shall give an account of his conduct. I will add, Madam, that faithful as you are to the principles of a religion which dictates the denial of one's self and submission to the superior powers specially established by the will of the Most High God, you ought to feel the less repugnance to consent to the propositions I have presumed to make. If, however, you think proper to refuse the deference which I solicit of you: if you cannot resolve to see your son confined to the able and faithful hands which shall guide his studies; I shall feel myself necessitated to take upon me the government of your estates. At the same time, if you have any solid objection to Gen. Clarke, I am willing to confer with an envoy deputed by your Majesty, for the selection of a person both consonant to your taste and my own: but I must provide, that this choice do not fall upon any man in Italy."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17.

Capt. Paulding, of the ship Eagle, in 40 days from Amsterdam, has favoured us with files of Amsterdam and Leyden papers, from which we will give translations of such articles as appear interesting. He informs us that boats were building, and other preparations for the invasion were going on at Amsterdam and the Texel with great activity. Generals Victor, Carew and Le Seine, were at the Helder on the 26th Aug. reviewing the troops, examining the works, stores, &c. Captain P. conversed for some time with an aid-du-camp of Gen. Victor, who expressed himself perfectly assured that the invasion would take place and entirely confident of its success.

Previous to her reaching Amsterdam, the Eagle was (on the 11th July) carried into Portsmouth, by the Duke of York, Cutter, as noticed in former papers. After a detention of 18 days, Captain Paulding was offered a dismission, on his paying the expences that had occurred, amounting to about 500 dollars. To this proposal he found it prudent to consent, and on complying with the terms, was permitted to pursue his voyage.

In our Irish papers we find the following account of Halton, the rebel chief. From a gentleman of intelligence just arrived in the Eagle, we learn that many people view this circumstance with an eye of suspicion, and regard Holton as an emissary employed by government as a decoy.

From the Belfast News-Letter—Aug. 30.

"Secrets are at all times the first movements of treason and rebellion, and however ambiguous be the words and actions of the infatuated individuals, who are guilty of these crimes, experience still shews that they cannot escape the notice of a wise and vigilant government, the prompt and decisive measures of which, suits treason at defiance, and must ultimately bring distruction on the miscreants who promote it. After the late failure of the attempt which a rebellious faction made in Dublin on the evening of Saturday the 22d of July, and the indignation at such proceedings so generally expressed by the loyal and well disposed in every town and hamlet throughout the country, it is scarcely to be believed, that any of their party could yet entertain the most distant hope of ever succeeding in their rebellious pursuits; yet such there are, as is evident from the apprehension, on Saturday last, of a person who acknowledges himself a Rebel General.

"In consequence of information previously given, a detachment of the 2d Dragoon Guards, and Belfast Cavalry left town on Saturday afternoon, and after a very hard ride, came up with, and apprehended in the town of Warrington, a person of the name of William Ainslie Holton, who had been a night in Belfast, and had left town, on Saturday forenoon. In his possession was found an elegant suit of green uniform, splendidly ornamented with gold lace. On each shoulder of the coat, was a massy gold ⅔, quilett, in the course of which was the figure of a harp and crown, *reversed*; he had also a pair of green pantaloons, likewise adorned with a profusion of gold lace. The prisoner was brought to town at a late hour on Saturday night; and on Sunday forenoon, after being examined by Brigadier General Campbell, he was sent off to Dublin, under a strong escort.

"Previous to the prisoner's leaving the Barracks on Sunday, he chose to dress himself in the uniform above described, and marched from thence to the General's house: he wore, besides, a huge cocked hat, with a small tri-coloured cockade, and a large green feather. He says he is a native of Ireland, and has been several years in the British navy, in the capacity of a *Midshipman*. He is a man of rather low stature, and of a sallow complexion. He has been lately wounded in the left hand, which wound he said he received "*in the attack on Dublin*," on the 23d ult. He affects a perfect indifference respecting his situation, and speaks pretty freely on the subject of his *military employment*. The tailor who made the green uniform, with some others who had countenanced the prisoner, and in whose house he had visited, have been taken into custody. Prisoners are indeed daily brought in from different places, but, so far as our knowledge reaches, nothing has yet transpired, in these examinations, that tends to disturb the general tranquility of the country, or that can excite the smallest suspicion of the steady and determined loyalty of the North.

On Tuesday, *Holton*, the *Rebel General*, was brought into town under a strong escort. He had on when taken a plain uniform, on the buttons of which were "*Belfast Regiment*," and was armed with a case of pistols double-loaded, and a short dirk or dagger. He was ordered to put on the dress found in his possession, which completely fitted him—and in this state was brought into town and exhibited to the public at Major Sirr's Office in the lower Castle-yard: he seemed totally unconcerned, and of a resolute appearance. He is well known in this city: he served in the yeomanry during the Rebellion of 1798, and was formerly in the East India Company's service.

Captain Newbold, of the brig Fame, from Barbadoes, informs us, that on the 24th September an express-boat arrived there from Demerara with intelligence that Demerara was taken by the British on the Sunday preceding: and that Berbice and Orono ke had surrendered without striking a blow. A French expedition was fitted out at Guadaloupe to go against Antigua. Whilst lying at anchor at Basseterre, with the troops on board, the British frigate Emerald ran into Basseterre Road in the night, cut out several of the transports, and carried them into Antigua.

Mer. Advertiser.

Since our last, the ship Eagle, captain River, has arrived at this port in 32 days from Belfast, and the brig George, Taber, in 42 days from Dublin. Our Irish intelligence by these vessels is to the 6th September inclusive; but we have no further advices from the continent of Europe than were received here by the late arrivals from Liverpool and London.

Ireland is not yet restored to tranquility. The snake of rebellion is "scorched, not killed." Private assassinations are frequent. Depots of pikes, firearms, and military stores, continue to be discovered: and the number of arrests is daily augmented. The trial of the persons who were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of the 23d July, commenced in Dublin on the 31st August, with the indictment of Edward Kearney, who was found guilty, and executed on the day following. The trials of Thomas Maxwell Roche, Owen Kirwan, and James Byrne, took place on the 1st September; they were all found guilty, and hanged on the 2d. The court were proceeding with the remainder of the prisoners at the date of our last accounts.

Four ladies (Misses Moore, Shaw, M'Cracken, and Dixon) have been apprehended on suspicion of harbouring William Ainslie Holton, a chief of the insurgents, and formerly in the service of the E. I. Company. Many persons with whom he has had dealings have also been taken into custody; the General himself is thought to be an emissary of government. The young ladies are in close confinement. Two brothers of one of them have also been arrested, and it is supposed will be executed.

No insurgent of distinction had been brought to trial on the 6th September.

A patriotic fund, on the principle of that established at Lloyd's Coffee-house in London, has been set on foot in Ireland; but its progress is comparatively slow. The highest subscriptions are two of 1000*l.* one by the Lord Lieutenant, and the other by the bankers, David Latouche & Co.

[Ibid.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M. the Senate ratified the *Louisiana Treaty*; twenty four votes in the affirmative, and seven in the negative; there were eight federal Senators present: but Mr. Dayton, we understand, voted in the affirmative.

PETERSBURG, October 21.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The New Market Races commenced on Wednesday last. The Sweepstake for 3 years old colts and fillies was won by Mr. Taylor's Top-Gallant.

On Thursday the purse of 400 dollars was run for, and won by Mr. Wilkes's Bay Yankey.

At Warrenton Races on the 4th instant, Mr. Crutcher's Democrat walked over the course for the purse of 250 dollars. On Wednesday the purse of 200 dollars was won by Mr. Wilkes's Bay Yankey, beating Mr. Hightower's grey mare, and Mr. G. Alston's horse. The rider of the latter was thrown the first heat.

At Hillsborough Races, the first day, 3 mile heats, was won by general Benton's Dolon stud colt Junius, and Mr. George Moore's filly Rosetta. Junius won the first heat with great ease, Rosetta was then drawn.

Second day, two mile heats, was run by general Benton's Dare-Devil gelding Cassius, and a Belle-Air gelding, Esop, belonging to the estate of the late col. J. B. Ashe. Cassius won the first heat with ease, and distanced Esop the second heat.

Third day, one mile heats, was run for by major Studwick's black stud Jefferson, and Mr. Ray's Dare-Devil filly. Jefferson won the first heat with ease, and Mr. Ray's filly was then drawn.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, October 19.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the proposition, *amendatory of the constitution*, offered on Monday by Mr. Dawson, as follows:

Resolved, *By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled*, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, viz.

That in all future elections of president and vice president, the persons voted for shall be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as president, and which as vice president.

Mr. Nicholson said the proposition now under consideration contemplated an important amendment of the constitution, and he thought it the duty of the house to render it so plain and intelligible, that hereafter no room should be left for doubt.—The circumstances attending the election of the present chief magistrate were uncommon in their nature, and he believed had left an almost universal impression upon the public mind, that some amendment to the constitution should be adopted.—In doing this however, it was necessary, that the amendment should clearly and precisely express the meaning of those who are to adopt it as a rule for the future government of their conduct. The motion before the committee was sufficiently correct as far as it went, but in his opinion if that alone were to be agreed to, the constitution itself would be extremely equivocal, and future legislatures would be involved in difficulties not very far interior to those from which we are anxious to relieve them.—The constitution as it now stands, provides that the electors shall assemble and vote for two persons, that the votes thus given shall be sealed up, and sent to the president of the senate, and by him shall be opened in presence of both houses of congress, and that the person having the greatest number of votes, if such number be a majority of all the electors appointed, shall be the president; but if more than one have an equal number, then the house of representatives is to choose one of them as president; and if no person has a majority, then the house are to choose from the five highest on the list, one of them as president. In *all cases*, however, it is further provided, *after the choice of a president, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the vice president*. Thus, the constitution now stands; but if it is amended in the manner proposed, it may be extremely uncertain what part of the original constitution is annulled and what is to remain in force—These are to be left to future construction—To make himself more fully comprehended, Mr. N. said he would suppose a case. After adopting the proposed amendment, A. and B. being voted for as president, have an equal number of the votes of the electors, neither having a majority, and C. and D. have an equal number of votes for vice president, neither of these having a majority. In such an event the constitution as it now stands provides that the house of representatives shall choose a president from the five highest on the list; and unless this provision is annulled by the amendment now proposed, a person voted for by the electors as vice president, may be chosen by this house as president. Again—A. and B. being voted for as president, have an equal number of votes, but neither has a majority; C. D. and E. being voted for as vice president, have an equal number of votes, but neither of them have as great a number as the two first. Here agreeably to the constitution as it now stands, after the president is chosen, the person having the greatest number of votes, is to be the vice president, and of course, the choice must fall upon a man, who has not been voted for by the electors as vice president, but, upon one who has been voted for as president. If these difficulties occur at this time, they will certainly present themselves with much more force, when the facts alluded to happen; and that they may happen no one can deny. To prevent these difficulties, Mr. N. said was his object, and for this purpose he had prepared an amendment to the proposition under consideration. Too extensive a latitude of construction, he had always tho't dangerous, as a very great difference of construction might honestly be given, by different men. The committee would discover after hearing the amendment, which he was about to offer, that although he might be mistaken in the opinions he had offered, yet the safest course would be to adopt it. He was anxious to prevent all possibility of doubt on future occasions, and to make that clear and unequivocal, which in his opinion would otherwise be involved in obscurity. He then offered the following amendment, to the proposition originally moved by Mr. Dawson:

"The person voted for as president, having the greatest number of votes, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of all the electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the five highest on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them as president. And in every case the person voted for as vice president, having the greatest number of votes shall be the vice president; but if there should be two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose one of them for vice president."

Mr. Dawson observed that the resolution offered by him was, in his opinion, sufficiently clear and precise. But as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) thought otherwise, he had no objection to the amendment proposed by him.

Mr. Clopton said, that he approved of the principle introduced in the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Nicholson) but he considered the amendment as liable to some objection—that it was susceptible of objection inasmuch as it proposed to extend to this house a right of deciding the election, by choosing a president amongst five persons in case an event should happen so as to render their decision necessary; and that the same objection might be raised to that part of it which related to the election of vice president, in case the interposition of the senate should become necessary for that purpose. He said that if the gentleman from Maryland would permit the word *five* to be struck out, and the word *two* to be inserted, he thought the amendment would then be more conformable to the principles of representative government. Mr. Clopton said that he conceived the reason which induced the extension of a right to make a legislative decision from the five highest on the list, in case no person should have a majority of electoral votes, arose from a circumstance which could not happen if the proposed amendment to the constitution should be adopted. He said the circumstance he alluded to was that under the existing mode, which requires each elector to vote for two persons indiscriminately, without designating whether for president or for vice president, there might be four persons, each of whom might have a number equal to two fifths of the whole number. He said that therefore it appeared proper to him that the right of choosing from the five highest on the list should be extended to the legislature under the existing mode, as two fifths were so considerable a proportion of the whole number; but, if the proposed amendment (which requires that the persons voted for should be designated whether voted for as president or vice president) should be adopted, the reason, which existed and heretofore rendered the provision a proper one, will then entirely cease; for each of even two persons cannot then have a majority of the whole number of electoral votes either on the list designated for president or on the list designated for vice president. As, therefore, the operation of the resolution, if agreed to and adopted as an amendment to the constitution, will so materially differ from the operation of the existing mode, he tho't the alteration he proposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland would be expedient. He begged leave to state a case, which might happen even at the next election, if that amendment should be introduced into the resolution without the alteration he proposed. He said that at the next election there will be 176 electors; and it might so happen that one person might have 86 votes, a second person might have 87 votes, a third person might have 1 vote, a fourth person might have 1 vote, and a fifth person might have 1 vote. If therefore the number five, as proposed by the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland, should be retained, either of these persons, to whom only one electoral vote had been given, might be chosen, and both of these persons, one of whom had 86 votes, the other 87 votes, might be rejected. Mr. C. said that he could not conceive that any member of this committee would agree that such a decision could be proper or any way consistent with the vital principles of our government. He therefore wished that the gentleman from Maryland would consent to the alteration he had the honor to suggest to the committee, and after the clause immediately succeeding the word proposed to be struck out, words to this effect might be added, *if on the list designated for President, no person shall have a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, then from the two highest on that list the House of Representatives shall choose, by ballot, one of them for President; unless more than two persons shall have an equal number of votes, in which case the said House shall in like manner choose one of those persons for President.* And that a similar clause might be inserted in relation to a final decision of the election of Vice President in case no person should have a majority of electoral votes on the list designated for Vice-President.

Mr. C. said that he believed the provision, if conformed to the ideas suggested by him, would be more likely to ensure the ultimate election of President and Vice-President according to the will of

the people, as the electoral votes are to be considered as *their* expression of the public will, than if the amendment should be agreed to exactly as proposed by the gentleman from Maryland; and if the alteration suggested did not obtain his assent, he (Mr. C.) begged leave to move the committee to that effect.

Mr. Nicholson could not say that he had any material objection to the amendment recommended by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Clopton.) In framing the resolution he had submitted, he had pursued the language of the Constitution, by inserting the word "five." The object of the gentleman might be obtained by striking out the word "five." To give time, however, for the House to reflect on the subject, and to compare the several propositions, he would move that the committee should rise.

This motion was carried without dissent; when the House ordered the resolutions to be printed.—

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Randolph, referring several parts of the President's Message to a select committee, were referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, and the Select Committee discharged from the further consideration of them.

Ayes 55—Noes 49.

MOURNING
FOR
SAMUEL ADAMS.

Mr. J. Randolph observed that it had been lately announced to the public that one of the earliest patriots of the revolution had paid his last debt to nature. He had hoped that some other gentleman, better qualified for the task, would have undertaken to call the attention of the House to this event. It could not indeed be a matter of deep regret that one of the first statesmen of our country had descended to the grave full of years and full of honors,—that his character and fame were put beyond the reach of that time and chance to which every thing mortal is exposed;—but it became that House to cherish a sentiment of veneration for such men—since such men are rare—and to keep alive the spirit to which they owed the constitution under which they were then deliberating. This great man, the associate of Hancock, shared with him the honor of being proscribed by a flagitious ministry, whose object was to triumph over the liberties of their country, by trampling on those of her colonies. With his great compatriot he made an early and decided stand against British encroachment, while souls more timid, were trembling and irresolute.—It is the glorious privilege of minds of this stamp to give an impulse to a people and fix the destiny of nations.

Mr. R. said, that he felt himself every way unequal to the attempt of doing justice to the merits of their departed countryman. Called upon by the occasion to pay something, he could not have said less. He would not, by any poor eulogium of his, enfeeble the sentiment which pervaded the house; but content himself with moving the following resolution.

Resolved unanimously, That this house is penetrated with a full sense of the eminent services rendered to his country in the most arduous times by the late SAMUEL ADAMS, deceased; and that the members thereof wear a crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the national gratitude and reverence towards the memory of that undaunted and illustrious patriot.

Mr. Elliot, (a new member from Vermont) spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker—If any apology could be necessary for a new member, universed in parliamentary proceedings, to offer for rising so early in the session, it would be, that the topic which arrests his attention, is connected with the illustrious and ever memorable name of Samual Adams. The eloquence of the gentleman from Virginia, I shall not attempt to rival, his remarks were peculiarly impressive, and the more so from his remarking that, he was unable to do justice to the subject. I have been extremely affected by his calling the attention of the House to the circumstance that the name of that patriot was united with that of John Hancock in an exemption from the general pardon which the British government offered to those American revolutionists, whom they dared to style rebels.—The longer I should address the House upon this subject, the more feeble would be my language, as the greater would be my sensibility. I shall therefore, only farther observe that I shall most cordially support the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's motion, which was agreed to Unanimously.

Mr. Nicholson observed, that on occasions like the present, it had been usual for the House to adjourn. He, therefore moved an adjournment which was carried.

John Courtney, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that, in future, he intends to carry on the

Printing Business

on his own account, a few doors below the Court-House, on the main street, in this city. Every species of work, in the line of his profession, will be executed on moderate terms, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch And, while he flatters himself with a prospect of patronage from a generous public, he will neither be unmindful nor ungrateful for those favors that may be conferred on him.

Richmond, October 25th, 1803. 3t.

Discourse on the nature and effects of Luxury.

THE subscribers are respectfully informed, that on Sunday the 30th inst. J. OGILVIE will deliver in the Capitol, at half after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, *his twelfth discourse*, in which he will consider the nature and effects of luxury, and offer some observations on the advantages, which the American people would derive from the permanent and extensive establishment of refined manufactures, and on the probable causes which will successively combine to divert a portion of the national industry into this channel.

P. S. No charge will be made for the admission of occasional visitors.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.
(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	39*s* to 42*s* *Cash.*
Wheat,	6*s* to 7*s* *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33*s* *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	36*s* *do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42*s* *do*
Corn	1s6d *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45*l* to 50*l* *do.*
Iron,	33*l* *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

—*PORT OF RICHMOND*—

—ENTERED—

Ship Merchant, Kilby,	Norfolk.
Brig Union, Gage,	Boston.
Rover, Luce,	Ditto.
Sch'r. Harlequin, Baker,	Philadelphia.
Success, Town,	Ditto.
Favourite, Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Eliza, Kilby,	Boston.
Phœbe Ann, Smith,	Norfolk.
Sally & Polly, Kute,	Ditto.
Fairplay, Hatch,	Alexandria.
Eliza, Webb,	New-York.
Relief, Beach,	Barnstable.
Wealthy, Toy,	Philadelphia
Commerce, Calvin,	City-Point.
Pearl, Thomson,	New-York.
Eagle, Lombard,	Plymouth.
May Flower, Tyler,	Baltimore.
Amelia Ann, Sale,	Norfolk.
Farmer, Boyd,	Ditto.
Eagle, Sample,	Ditto.
Rainbow, Randall,	City-Point.
Sloop Morning Star, Scerile,	Burlington.
Juno, Ellery,	Philadelphia.
Astræa, Pryer,	Ditto.
Planter, Dixon,	Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Brig Union, Gage,	Boston.
Sch'r. Republican, Goodwin,	New-York.
Harmless, Stodde,	Boston
Harlequin, Baker,	Lamberton
Franklin, Seaman,	New-York.
Caroline, Lewis,	Philadelphia.
Washington, Lunt,	Boston.
Eliza, Kilby,	Ditto.
Dolphin, Steelman,	Philadelphia.
Fairplay, Hatch,	Boston.
Success, Town,	Philadelphia
Relief, Bearce,	Boston.
Commerce, Calvin,	Petersburg.
Favourite, Weymouth,	New-York.
Wealthy, Toy,	Philadelphia.
Eliza, Webb,	New York
Eagle, Lombard,	Plymouth.
Sloop Juno, Ellery,	Portsmouth.
Morning Star, Scerile,	Burlington.
William, Oldner,	Norfolk.
Sally, Spence,	Rhode Island.
Phebe, Savage,	Philadelphia.

The Louisiana Treaty, as will appear by an article in the second page of this day's Gazette, under the Washington head, has been ratified by the Senate. The Treaty will be published in our next.

Our correspondent in London, under date of the 20th August, continues his remarks, "On taking a retrospective view of the motives and proceedings which actuate the chief consul of France, in so far as relates to this country, they are marked more for passion than prudence; petulance of mind descending to meanness, instead of dignity and discretion. Nothing of the greatness of soul of Henry IV. or the rigorous mind of Louis XIV. This petulance of spirit in the first consul, broke out first in his interviews with Lord Whitworth, previous to the present rupture, and soon after that, it made its appearance in the mean and paltry interdiction of the liberty of the press in Hamburgh, by obliging the senate to print the most virulent and unqualified abuse of the British government, in the Correspondenten. Soon after that, it broke out in another shape, by ordering all the English women, as well as men, to be made prisoners, and marched about to such places as he pointed out: and shortly after that, he made his tour to the Netherlands, where he was to embark an immense army immediately to invade this country. This tour has produced nothing but a threat of invasion still held out, though, when our vessels look into their harbours, (when they have done burning and destroying boats both at Boulogne and Ostend) they can see nothing of the vast preparations and immense number of gun-boats boasted of as being ready in all the sea-ports and harbours.

"It is believed, that the unanimity of the English people in arming and preparing themselves for the threatened attack, has overawed the first consul, who, if report can be believed, is endeavoring to bring about a mediation among the powers on the continent, which formerly he affected to despise—and he has lately been shewing some symptoms of moderation, but in a way that does little credit to his station. He has made it his boast of the ascendency of justice in first causing an Englishman, John Henry Christie, to be seized as a spy, tried before a military council, and being found innocent, is set at liberty; and this acquittal he makes a boast of, as being more than the English nation could expect or did deserve. The like nonsensical parade is made in the same paper (The Moniteur) on launching a gun-boat into the Seine, before a vast concourse of spectators, at Paris, as if such a circumstance could provoke any thing but a laugh, at least on this side the water. All these things prove, that Bonaparte, if he is a great warrior, is not a great ruler, or a great man, for they are beneath a great mind: they prove that his mind is as full of distrust as of anger, and that his continual unsteadiness and apprehension spoil his great projects. Holland, by all advice lately received, is tired of the yoke he has put upon them, and whatever part in the preparations for invading England they are taking, is done by force and compulsion: That country dreads an invading force from England, and expects it—and in conformity with that supposition, a council is said to have been held last week at Twickenham, where all the French princes in the British dominions were present, and that Pichegru and Dumourier attended and assisted at it. At this council a project was formed for effecting a counter-revolution in France, by raising an army of emigrants; that the above princes and generals should take the conduct of it, embark for France or near there, effect a landing in a proper place, and erect the royal standard in France, by way of trying the attachment of the French people to royalty. I confess, as far as my poor opinion goes, I have no hope of any good being effected by this project being tried, either for the interest of Louis XVIII. or for the establishment of his claims.—Similar projects have been tried already, but never succeeded; and I think this is not the best time to try it, it is rather a premature thing.

"Thursday last (the fete of St. Louis) such of the French nobility of France as reside here met, and gave a grand treat to the French princes now in London. The whole company attended at King street Chapel that morning. At the dinner, there were the Prince of Conde, Duke of Bourbon, Duke of Berri, and the three brothers of the Orleans family. The fish and venison were supplied by a noble marquis of this country. It is said General Dumourier and General Pichegru were present;—but I believe that is not true."

(Phila. Gaz.)

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, 15th August, to a gentleman in Boston.

"A plan has been executed in this city, by three respectable houses, for a purchase of a part of the debt which will shortly accrue from America to France, for the immense colony of Louisiana. The whole sum, after deducting the amount for the discharge of American claims, will be sixty millions livres, payable in 17 years, with interest at 6 per cent. The French, being in great want of ready money, have sold to the above houses, 45 millions livres of this debt to be paid at short periods. This stock will be readily disposed of, not only in this, but other European cities; and will give the original purchasers of the debt after deducting all charges, 12 millions livres profit."

Captain Rice, of the sloop Lion, who arrived at New-York on the 17th instant, from St. Pierre's, (Martinique) informs, that on the 20th September a small British squadron appeared off that harbour and renewed the blockade; that during the preceding two weeks, about 40 American vessels had arrived there from St. Thomas, Guadaloupe, and the United States, laden principally with flour, beef and pork; and that at the time captain Rice sailed, there were not less than 12,000 barrels of flour in the town of St. Pierre's, which was selling at nine dollars per barrel.

The brig William, arrived at Baltimore from Oporto, brings accounts of the capture of the British packet from Lisbon to Falmouth, by the French. Three English merchantmen were likewise taken a few leagues from the coast of Portugal, one of them carried into Vigo, the captain of which arrived at Oporto a few days before the William sailed—two of the captured vessels were under convoy.

The French army have made several motions towards the frontiers of Portugal (through Spain.)—The inhabitants appear much alarmed, being in expectation of a visit from them. This prospect occasioned produce of Portugal, suited to the British market, to fall rapidly.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Merchant at New-Orleans dated September 1, 1803.

"I hope Congress will mind the great prospect which is now before us, and will seize on an opportunity (the best which could be offered) to quicken and extend immensely the advantages derived from the acquisition of Louisiana. That once so brilliant colony of the French, St. Domingo, is no more; part of its inhabitants are already fled, and the remainder will soon be constrained to leave it forever. I hear that the government of Cuba has in contemplation, to try to fix them there: But I am of opinion that, if an invitation was made, and proper encouragements offered on the part of the United States, the whole mass of those emigrants would prefer living under our laws, rather than trust the Spanish government. Those men are unquestionably the most skilful of all the Colonists in the part of cultivating the sugar cane, and manufacturing sugar. There is no doubt but wherever they may establish themselves, and find proper encouragement, and a good soil, they will in the course of a few years, create half the former wealth of St. Domingo. The benefit arising to us from such a settlement, in point of agriculture, is incalculable; as to our trade, what has accrued to the wealth of some of our towns, out of the French emigration, may enable every body to form an idea of what Louisiana, and of course our commerce with it, might reap by such an influx of settlers, with the scattered wrecks of their fortunes.—Having such a dismal experience of the impossibility of ever being restored to their former estates, having gone through an endless train of disappointments and misfortunes, they would better know than any other people, what value to set upon our laws, and would be a most proper medium to form the public mind of the present inhabitants of Louisiana, and teach them how to cherish the happiness of becoming a part of our union. I leave it with you to draw all the political inferences of such a transfer of the most part of the agriculture whereby St. Domingo flourished, into our dominions; whilst at the same time such a measure, no less generous than political, would draw closer the ties of friendship between France and us, and eminently obtain the applause of every other government—Nations seldom meet with such opportunities of promoting their interests without exciting the jealousy of others. I think you will find it an easy matter to convince some of our representatives of the vast importance of the subject, and persuade them to bring it before Congress."

WAR WITH SPAIN!

The ship Mississippi, captain Dawson, 38 days from Liverpool, has just come up. By this arrival we learn that France has declared war against Portugal, and has an army of 200,000 men in motion to effect its conquest; that Great Britain has declared war against Spain for suffering a French army to march through that country against Portugal; and that her cruisers had captured two Spanish galleons. We have not as yet been able to obtain any papers by the Mississippi, but hope to be able to give our readers late and interesting extracts in our next. Fed. Gazette.

"*PARTY, said a great man, ought to be subservient to principle, not Principle to party.*" We shall be glad to see the man who has the stupidity or hardihood to deny so obvious a truth. But while none will deny it in the abstract, we find many acting in contradiction to it. What do we see even now? We see the whole power of this Great Empire deposited in the hands of a party, to which the Chief Magistrate is himself attached; and that power converted into an instrument to perpetuate the possession of it in that party. We see every measure which artful policy can suggest, and intrigue effect, put in practice, merely to fence in that junto, to give them a decided influence over the representation of the country, and to secure them by stratagem and trick from the fate which they are conscious must soon await them if the people are permitted to express their will in the form prescribed by the Federal Constitution. A certain builder erected a street in Dublin; and whether it was to indulge caprice, or to exhibit a novelty in architecture, so contrived it, that by the intimate contignation of each house with the rest, it must of necessity happen, that if one house fell, the whole side of the street must tumble down along with it.—This was so obvious to every person skilled in the science, that an eminent architect offered to lay a wager of ten thousand pounds, that with a saw, a rope, and three men, he could pull down the whole side of the street in one hour, having no more to do than cut the corner pillar, and draw it from under the house it helped to support. This was a great error in building a street; but in the constitution of a government, to have all the parts balanced and dependent on each other, demonstrates great wisdom in the constructors, evinces simplicity in the design, shews that it is perfect and compleat without having any superfluous machinery, and imposes the necessity of abstaining from innovation or pruning. This, we take it, may be said of the Federal Constitution; The saw was put into it when the Judiciary Bill passed; and in making the proposed alteration, the faction may be said to be fastening the rope with which they and their myrmidons will, without the least difficulty, pull down the whole structure to the ground. *Ch. Courier.*

The Polygraphic Phisiognotrace

J. WOOD,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has been obliged to remove his apparatus advertised in Saturday's handbills, to the

Hay-Market Gardens,

owing to the deficiency of light, where he will attend every afternoon from half past two until sun set; and on Saturday from 9 in the morning until sun set.

Coloured MINIATURES, on IVORY, ready to set in Gold,	10 *dlls.*
Ditto on VELLUM PAPER.	3 *do.*
PROFILE SHADES, exhibiting the hair and drapery,	½ *do.*

*** Time of fitting—for Shades only one minute—for coloured Miniatures, ten minutes.

☞ *NO LIKENESS, NO PAY!*

N. B. J. WOOD proposes to open a class, for instructing gentlemen in the Art of Design, in the room above Dr. M'Clurg's office, on Tuesday the 25th inst. Hours from 7 until 9 in the evening, twice in a week. Terms 3 dollars per month.

Richmond, October 24th, 1803.

NOTICE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of November next, on the plantation in Cumberland county of the late Richard Thornton, dec.

ALL the HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. A credit of six months will be allowed for all sums exceeding twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the dates if not punctually paid; and for all sums under twenty dollars, cash will be required.

Those who have claims against the estate are requested to exhibit them on that day properly substantiated, in order that arrangements may be made for their adjustment.

John Thornton,
for ADMINISTRATOR.

Hanover, Oct. 24th, 1803.

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct 25, 1803.

Cash given for UNITED STATES STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The *Office* of the *Cashier* of the *Mutual Assurance Society* is removed in the house, next above the Post-Office. W. W.

Oct. 20th, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opend a *House of Private Entertainment*, at the second white house above Dabney's Ferry, and about two miles from Hanover Town, on the way to Aylett's, Dunkirk, and Hobb's Hole.

Richard Dabney.

October 7, 1803.

FOR SALE,

At the Tannery, between the Armoury and Rutherfoord's Mills, a large quantity of

SOLE LEATHER,

Of the first Quality.

George Beatty & Co.

October 8. 6t.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadelphia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining setts of 179 ps.
A few six quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canisters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. also by the single lb.
Young hyson of the first quality,
Pepper and all-spice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimstone and madder, in small kegs,
Patent shot, from 3 to 10,
Fresh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vase lamps, with brass mounting,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor cases with gilt & ground stoppers,
Best Spanish indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glasses, tumblers & salts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds & barrels,
Loaf and brown sugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
English mustard in small boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines.

Also—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticlenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be sold on the lowest terms for *Cash, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool
A General Assortment of
Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Ritson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mhs.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined business in Richmond for the purpose of commencing one in partnership with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, solicits the favor of all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts, or he will be driven to the necessity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the store he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the Commissioners and Assignees of his estate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31st day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; where those creditors who have not proved their debts must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, }
WILLIAM McKENZIE, } Assignees.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

I WILL SELL

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers. The sale to take place at the next Orange November Court. Also, 600 acres of the Tract near the Courthouse. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Baylor.

October 18.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple, }
Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,
HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRONMONGERY, &c.

Nearly opposite to Messrs. Robert Gamble & Co's. and next door to Messrs. I. & I. Fackler's,

WHERE he offers for sale at a low price for prompt pay only, an assortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemens Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elastick Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purses, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Chess-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Sattin, Wood Tea Caddies, gentlemens Mahogany Dressing Cases, and travelling Desks; Guns, Gun locks, Pistols, Swords, sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts; Bird Nests, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, and Brushes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Essences, Reeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different sizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting House Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoise shell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Jews-harps, Cork screws, Fish hooks, Pins and Needles; Tambour Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, spectacles and Cases, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouse Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Foot and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Candle Irons, Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons and Stands, Brass pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chafing Dishes:—A few pair elegant Brass and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compasses, and Chains, Cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, Scrubbing, Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Brushes; Spades and Shovels; Cast Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

*** Orders will be received for Iron Castings, or, for any article of Hardware, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to pattern or discription.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Conformably to a decree of the County Court of Henrico, will be sold on the first Monday in November next, at the Court-House of the said county, for ready money,

THIRTY three and an half acres of land, the property of Frederick Clarke, or so much thereof as will satisfy a debt of eleven pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence, with interest, costs and expences due from said Clark to Richard Adams, dec.

The Commissioners.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,
For Sale at this Office.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery,

holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October 1st, 1803.

Between
John Le Messurier, Plaintiff,
And
John Tupper, John Bell, and William Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*. That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY,

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Tayloe, esq. of Mount-Airy) and this season put to Stirling. She is supposed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms may be seen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Courthouse, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. 6awtDs.

Hay-Market Garden,

For RENT or LEASE.

THIS Garden being completed as to buildings, viz.—a large House, covering 100 feet by 56, including Porticoes, a part of which can be taken off for the accommodation of a family—in which house is the largest and most airy Ball Room in this State, with fire places and a Music Gallery, in the centre above, containing an elegant Organ, in an Orchestra sufficient to hold a Grand Piano Forte and twelve performers, exclusive of the surrounding Gallery that will afford room for near a hundred persons; the whole as well seen and heard from below as above. This building would answer well for a Theatre.—About 60 feet distance from this house is an excellent Circus for equestrian performances, the sports of the pit, or fire works, with covered galleries above the seats below, also affording room for 1000 spectators. This Circus being built in a theatrical form, can be at little expence converted into a very commodious one, there being no theatre in this city. Adjoining the Circus are the sportive apartments of the Fives Alley, two Shuffle Boards and Ten Pin Alleys, and *Trou de Madame*, under cover and separate from the other part of the Garden by a close partition, so as to prevent any annoyance to such as prefer Music and strolling along the meandering and extensive walks, sitting in elevated covered galleries, booths and arbours, interspersed with a variety of figures in flowers and flowering shrubs of almost every description—ornamented with cenotaphs dedicated to the memory of deceased heroes, patriots and statesmen, with interesting transparent paintings and inscriptions, and at least 1000 Lamps to illuminate the whole. This spot, for the beauties of its situation, being within 400 yards of the Capitol and on an eminence overlooking the falls of James River, the town of Manchester, the water prospect, shipping, and its contiguity to the most flourishing part of this growing metropolis, proverbial for its healthiness and salubrity of air, renders it one of the most eligible spots on the continent for the purpose for which it is intended.

I will also rent to a private family for one or more years, the DWELLING HOUSE I at present live in, to be separated from the public Garden by a neat paling at the lower fall of the Garden, belonging to this dwelling, which is large and airy, with two offices in the yard with fire places, kitchen, smoke-house, ice house, stable, &c.

J. Pryor.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, }
October 17th, 1803. } 3w.

LAND & NEGROES

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and a above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several out-houses and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 18 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 18, 1803. 12wtiN.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to confirm the Sale of Lands of John Moore, deceased, on Dan River and the waters thereof. October 7.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Marger and Colonel Gustavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sale will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. tam.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the house, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to pass an act to establish a Turnpike Road between the city of Richmond and the Coal Pits in Henrico county, called Du-Val's Pits, and from thence to the main road called the Three Chopped Road.

October 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 35 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 3 years in bottle,
A few pipes of genuine Cognac Brandy, 4th proof,
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,
FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES ANDERSON, deceased, late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,
Administrator of James Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, October 11, 1803. ep4w.